

3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon is the hour for arranging the fair fund campaign.

The Evening Herald

7 o'clock Friday morning is the time we start to get the state fair fund.

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ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1915.

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GERMAN ADVANCE ON PRZEMYSL GOES ON WITHOUT A CHECK

Russians, However, Claim Sieniawa Success Has Offset Gains of Teutonic Armies in Galician Campaign.

TERRIFIC FIGHTING CONTINUED ON SAN

Austrians Slowly Retreating Before Italian Advance; Turks Said to Be in Desperate Straits.

(By Evening Herald Leased Wire) London, May 28 (11:50 a. m.)—The reply of the imperial German government to the note of the United States concerning the sinking of the Lusitania is awaited with keen interest in England. The belief is general that Herlin will endeavor to gain time by the discussion of debatable points in the question at issue.

Terrific fighting is continuing along the river San in Galicia, with the Austro-German hosts making progress except at Sieniawa, fifty miles north of Przemyśl, where, according to the claims of Petrograd and the admission of Vienna, an Austro-Hungarian force is being thrown back across the river to the west bank.

In the Caucasus the Russians, now in occupation of the city of Van, in Turkish Armenia, are steadily advancing against the Turks.

The latest reports given out by French army headquarters dwell on the British advance toward La Bassée and further French progress in the most difficult sector of the Lens-Arras line. Near Fouries, a little to the north of Arras, a formidable German fortress hurs the road to the eastward. The French have captured a part of this work, which is known as the "Labyrinth," and they are now endeavoring to reduce it.

GERMANS REPORT ADVANCE ON PRZEMYSL, UNCHECKED

Berlin, May 28 (via London, 4:05 p. m.)—The Austro-German advance on the Galician fortress of Przemyśl is continuing unchecked. The official statement issued today by the war office says further ground has been gained.

It is announced also that German aviators dropped bombs on St. Etienne in northern France, 22 miles south-east of Calais.

The statement follows: "Western theater of war: Yesterday afternoon when we had repulsed the French near Arras and taken a number of prisoners, they began a counter attack with strong forces along the Bethun-Souchez road, but were everywhere beaten off with heavy losses."

FRENCH REPORT IMPORTANT ADVANCES IN WEST

Paris, May 28 (2:30 p. m.)—The French war office this afternoon gave out a report which says: "In the region to the north of Arras there occurred last night a very violent artillery engagement. The enemy bombarded particularly our position on the heights of Lorette. Night attack made it possible for us to make further progress to the left of the roadway between Ais Noullet and Souchez."

"In the Argonne, in the vicinity of Fontaine Madame, we yesterday took possession of a section of the enemy's trenches."

ITALIANS NOW BOMBARDING RIVA-STORO CAPTURED

Genova, May 29 (via Paris, 2:15 p. m.)—The Italians, after a severe fight along the frontier north of Lake Iseo, have captured the town of Riva-Storo and are now bombarding Riva.

On the eastern front north of the Gulf of Trieste bayonet fighting is progressing south of Gorizia. The Austrians are retreating slowly. Italian forces have arrived before Gradisca, about sixteen miles from Trieste.

RUSSIAN CLAIM SIENTAWA SUCCESS EQUALS SCORE

Petrograd, (via London, May 29, 2:05 p. m.)—Russian army officers assert that the victory of Emperor Nicholas' troops at Sieniawa, on the San in central Galicia, has offset the success of the Austro-German forces at Radymno and Goussow.

At Radymno the Germans occupied territory on the right bank of the San extending five miles east and an equal distance south of this village. East of Goussow they advanced a short distance in the direction of Lemberg. According to military opinion here, however, the advance at separate groups of German forces

Today's War Summary

A member of Germany's undersea fleet, which is prosecuting its most active and successful campaign of the war, has sent to the bottom another British merchantman. The *Ethiopia* was torpedoed last night in the English channel, after her crew had been permitted to embark in small boats.

A German dirigible which raided Southern, on the Thames, three days ago, is believed to have been lost, after being struck by a British shell.

Geneva advices represent the Italian armies as pushing faster toward Trent and Trieste. The forces advancing on the Trent are hammering Riva, within 14 miles of that city. Along the eastern end of the front the Italians have reached the vicinity of Gradisca, 14 miles from Trieste. The official communications record no important changes in France or Belgium.

Turkey now has about 800,000 soldiers on Gallipoli peninsula, it is estimated at Athens, and is bringing in reinforcements from Syria, concentrating her efforts on the defense of Constantinople. On this account offensive operations in the Caucasus have been abandoned and the Russian army is pressing forward steadily from the province of Van. The Turks are said to be threatened with a shortage of ammunition.

The Austro-German advance in Galicia is being prosecuted with success, except for the Russian victory on the San at Sieniawa. Reports from Vienna indicate the maneuvers designed to isolate Przemyśl are proceeding unchecked and that this fortress may soon be surrounded.

cannot result in material progress toward Lemberg while the whole left flank of the German army operating between the Vistula and the Carpathians is being pressed back by the Russians along the line from Sieniawa to the mouth of the San. Every move toward the Germans weakens their communications with the rear.

As yet no direct assault has been made upon Przemyśl. The aim of the Germans apparently is to encircle the fortress and attempt to proceed directly toward Lemberg.

BELGIANS STILL ABLE TO MAKE OFFICIAL REPORT

Havre, France, May 29 (3 p. m.)—The following communication was issued today at the Belgian war office:

"An infantry attack last night against a bridge head held by our troops was repulsed."

HUGE VANDERBILT FORTUNE LEFT TO INFANTS

Babies by Second Wife Receive Bulk of \$50,000,000 Estate of Head of House Who Died on Lusitania.

(By Evening Herald Leased Wire) New York, May 29.—The bulk of the estate of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who perished on the Lusitania, and which has been estimated at more than \$50,000,000, is left in trust to his infant sons by his second wife, Margaret Emerson Vanderbilt. They are Alfred G. and George. Mr. Vanderbilt's will was filed for probate today.

William H. Vanderbilt, his son by his first wife, Elsie French Vanderbilt, who was divorced from her, receives a trust fund of \$5,000,000 and the Vanderbilt properties, known as Oakland Farm. He is thirteen years old. The widow receives \$2,000,000, and the income of \$5,000,000 in trust, together with the Vanderbilt estates in the Adirondacks and Gloucester house in London, England.

Relatives and friends received bequests ranging from \$1,000 to \$500,000.

The two infant sons share alike in the trust. Their legacies will be held in trust for them until they are 21.

The bulk of the Vanderbilt millions came into the possession of Alfred G. Vanderbilt upon the death of his father, Cornelius Vanderbilt, in 1899.

At that time young Vanderbilt, just out of Yale, was in Japan on a tour of the world he had planned to last two years.

PLAN STEAM LINES BETWEEN U. S. AND LATIN AMERICA

Pan-American Financial Congress Today Agrees on General Outline of Scheme to Weld Trade Relations.

FAST STEAMERS TO BE BUILT BY GOVERNMENTS

Private Corporation May Offer Stock to Public Subscription With Understanding Governments Take Left Over.

(By Evening Herald Leased Wire) Washington, May 29.—Plans for steam lines between the United States and South America—the one element which all delegates to the Pan-American financial congress agree is essential to closer relations between the Americas—were presented today by the transportation committee. A permanent committee of representatives of the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, Ecuador and Peru to work for the development of the plans were recommended.

Two sub-committee reports differing only in proposals of procedure were submitted.

One signed by Delegates Alado of Argentina, Caval Cant of Brazil, and Cuello of Uruguay, proposes: "A fast line of 10,000-ton steamers between the United States and Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Aires, capable of making the voyage to Rio in 15 days."

"This as compensation for services rendered, such ships be exempt for five years from all fiscal charges and enjoy all facilities granted any other vessels."

"This would be called for not later than December 31, 1915, would be acted upon within three months, and if possible, awarded to the builder who gives earliest delivery; the North and South American governments would agree on the division of expenses."

It was agreed between the other members and Delegate Vera of Chile that there should be two lines of fast steamers, one to service Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina, and the other for Ecuador, Peru and Chile.

Delegate Alamosa, while concurring in the report, did not sign it for lack of authority from his government, as was the case with Delegate Gonzalez of Ecuador.

Delegate Vera in a separate report, proposed the organization under the New York law of a corporation with stock offered to public subscription, any unsubscribed shares to be taken by the United States and Latin American governments; proportion to be agreed upon later and the steamers to be registered in different countries in proportion to capital subscribed.

The reports were presented to the conference by the entire transportation committee with the recommendation that "it is the unanimous conviction of the committee that such plans should be adopted as will most speedily establish direct, effective and permanent transportation facilities between the United States and Central America."

W. H. Cowan Dead

Denver, May 29.—W. H. Cowan, 52, chief engineer of the Colorado & Southern railroad, and for many years a well known western railroad man, died suddenly at his home here today of heart failure.

EVERY LOYAL ALBUQUERQUE MAN IS NEEDED ON THIS BIG JOB

For all of one day next week, and for part of another, the hand of every loyal Albuquerque man is needed to help in insuring the success of the 1915 state fair. It is only by united action and enthusiastic co-operation that we can make the big show wholly successful. It is up to Albuquerque.

Every man in Albuquerque, regardless of whether he is a committee man or not, is asked to go to the Commercial club at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, June 2nd, when the assignments will be made to the fair subscription committees. Be there. Help to start these committees off with a sense of their responsibility and to fill them brim full of the enthusiasm that wins.

Friday, at 7 o'clock in the morning, every man in Albuquerque, whether he is a committee man or not, is asked to meet at the old Y. M. C. A. headquarters on North Second street, next the Herald office. The fair fund campaign starts there. It will be an hour somewhat earlier than many of us ordinarily arise. But the committee men will be there and every man in Albuquerque is wanted to join the band in giving the committee a rousing send-off.

PRESIDENT GIVES NO HINT OF ALTERNATIVE TO MEXICO

Statement to Be Forwarded to Various Leaders Will Make Sharp Demand for Improved Conditions.

EMBARGO ON ARMS NOW CONSIDERED LIKELY

Washington Basily Talking Immediate Intervention as Result of Indication President's Patience Has Ceased.

(By Evening Herald Leased Wire) Washington, May 29.—President Wilson's forthcoming statement on the Mexican situation will contain a detailed review of conditions and serve a warning on the factional leaders that the United States will insist on an improvement of the internal situation. Officials refused today to discuss what alternative the president has in mind.

The statement has been written by President Wilson himself on his typewriter in his study and is said to contain about 1,500 words. It will be forwarded to the various Mexican leaders through American agents. It is said to be based on the conclusion that conditions in Mexico have come to such a state that the United States, as the southern republic's "next friend," must see to it that there is a change.

An embargo on the exportation of arms from the United States is understood to have been under consideration.

The report to President Wilson by Du Val West, who recently returned from Mexico, is said not to have been the only factor influencing the president's determination. Much other data has been coming to him for months.

American Red Cross supplies for the famine sufferers are to be concentrated in three great government warehouses at Galveston, Laredo and El Paso. Letters to the governor of each state, many prominent men and to some interested parties in Mexico asking co-operation were sent out today by Red Cross headquarters.

PROBABILITY OF INTERVENTION DISCUSSED IN WASHINGTON

Washington, May 29.—Attention was again focused today on Mexico as the result of President Wilson's determination to warn the Mexican leaders that conditions in the southern republic must improve. The president's forthcoming pronouncement was awaited with the keenest interest here. Its contents are known only to officials, who decline to reveal what it contains, except to say that recognition of any faction is not contemplated.

Possibility of intervention was heard again as the result of the new turn in Mexican affairs. The president's decision became known in an appeal issued as head of the Red Cross urging contributions to relieve destitute people of Mexico.

After conferring with Du Val West, just back from Mexico, President Wilson declared last Tuesday that there would be no change in his Mexican policy. But more recent events brought about his determination to act. These include the seizure by Carranza authorities of large quantities of corn purchased by the international relief committee and the inability of the authorities at Vera Cruz and Mexico City to provide transportation for supplies to stave the ever

AFTER THREE WEEKS OF DELAY GERMANS TRANSMIT ANSWER TODAY TO LUSITANIA NOTE

NO LONGER DOUBT NEBRASKAN WAS OBJECT OF DELIBERATE ATTACK BY GERMAN SUBMARINE

Evidence Gathered by Naval Attache and Transmitted to Washington Today Indicates Clearly That Torpedo and Not a Floating Mine Damaged American Ship; Her Name and Nationality on Sides in Letters Six Feet High.

(By Evening Herald Leased Wire) Washington, May 28.—Ambassador Page's report on the explosion which damaged the American steamer *Nebraskan*, including the findings of the naval experts who examined her, reached the state department today but will be withheld from publication for the present.

Washington, May 29.—Evidence forwarded by Ambassador Page to the state department today gathered by Lieutenant John H. Towers, naval attache at the American embassy at London, indicates that the American steamer *Nebraskan* was torpedoed by a submarine.

Lieutenant Towers made a technical examination of the *Nebraskan* on her arrival at Liverpool. The chief engineer stated that he saw the wake of a torpedo just before the vessel was attacked.

The American ambassador in London informed the state department that Lieutenant Towers' investigation brings out the facts as follows: "That the *Nebraskan* had left Liverpool bound for the Delaware breakwater on the afternoon of May 24 and was in water ballast. The words 'Nebraskan, New York' were painted on each side amidships in letters six feet high and she flew the American flag continuously up to approximately 8:10 p. m. May 25, at which time the ship was about 40 miles southwest of

increasing bread line.

SAY VILLA LOST 5,000 MEN IN LEON ASSAULT

El Paso, Tex., May 29.—The Villa army in assaulting and failing to take the Obregon positions below Leon last week lost more than 5,000 men according to reliable private advices received here today. Persons arriving from the south stated that 1,000 wounded arrived yesterday at Chihuahua City, while similar numbers have been transported from the battle front to other cities along the central railroad. More than 1,000 dead, it was estimated, had been left before the Carranza trenches, and these bodies together with those of horses caused a condition "threatening an epidemic should the two armies remain for long in their present entrenchments facing each other."

The raiding of an English ranch and the killing of a Mexican employee was reported today. Four hundred men under General Eulalia Gutierrez, who was provisional president of Mexico, under the convention government, but now working independently of the Villa or Carranza factions, had occupied the Cedros-Hacienda west of Camacho, on the Central railroad. Some of his men cut the railroad between Aguas Calientes and Zacatecas, but the damage later was reported repaired by the Villa troops who are using the line for the transportation of supplies.

Conditions caused by lack of foodstuffs are not reported as critical in Villa territory in north-central Mexico as in the isolated districts of the southern district. The railroad between the Villa front and the border has not been interrupted for any great length of time during the present campaign and various sorts of food supplies have been exchanged freely from one district to another.

CHARGE CALLES VIOLATED OUR NEUTRALITY WITH A BYPLANE

Hibee, Ariz., May 29.—Charges that General Calles, the Carranza commander at Agua Prieta, violated American neutrality by flying bi-plane over American soil, while reconnoitering last Thursday, have been aired in a protest by the Villa counsel, Mr. Perez, at Naco, Ariz., to the state department at Washington.

On request from the state department for further details, Perez mailed last night a full account of the incident, accompanied with affidavits of several American citizens.

Judge Humphries Dead

Seattle, Wash., May 29.—Superior Judge John E. Humphries, whose infirmities and contempt of court decision in a street-speaking controversy with socialists in Seattle, drew nationwide attention during the summer and autumn of 1913, died today of uraemic poisoning, aged 63 years. He was a native of Calhoun, Ill., and had lived in Seattle 27 years.

German Activity in South Brazil Reported

Newspaper in Rio Declares German Colonists Are Drilling and Assembling Munitions of War.

(By Evening Herald Leased Wire) Rio Janeiro, Brazil, May 29.—The *Gazeta de Noticias*, in its issue of today, denounces what it describes as "German maneuvers" in southern Brazil, where the Germans have established an important colony.

This paper declares that the German colonists assembled a depot of munitions of war and that it was their intention to proclaim the independence of the state of Santa Catharina. The outbreak of the war in Europe caused them to postpone carrying out this project into effect. The Brazilian government is said to have communicated this information to the German minister, who promised to investigate.

FUNERAL SERVICE FOR YOUNGER STONE TODAY

(By Evening Herald Leased Wire) Chicago, May 29.—Memorial services for Herbert Stuart Stone, who lost his life on the Lusitania, were conducted by Dr. John Timothy Stone at the Fourth Presbyterian church here today. Had Mr. Stone lived this would have been his forty-fourth birthday. Chicago was Mr. Stone's home for many years.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Melville E. Stone, parents of the decedent; Mrs. William G. McCormick of Baltimore, mother of Mr. Stone's widow, and other relatives and friends, and many Chicagoans to whom the torpedoing of the liner brought bereavement.

SENATOR KERN SEEKS EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS IN OCTOBER

(By Evening Herald Leased Wire) Washington, May 29.—Senator Kern, the Democratic floor leader, a White House caller today, said he believed congress should meet in extra session in October, as the senate may revise its rules and make an early start on the legislative program.

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DOCUMENT SEEKS FOR FURTHER EXCHANGE OF VIEWS

Indicated President's Attitude is that if There be Further Exchange Submarine Warfare Must Stop While Negotiations Proceed.

FRESH WARNING TO OUR SHIPS TODAY

Meantime Submarine Victims Multiply; Sinking of Gulf-light Is Admitted and Station Ship Scorpion Has Close Escape.

(By Evening Herald Leased Wire) Berlin, May 29 (via London).—The German reply to the American note, sent after the sinking of the *Lusitania*, was signed by Herr von Jagow, the foreign minister, at 11 o'clock last night and delivered to Ambassador Gerard this forenoon for transmission in Washington.

The note expresses Germany's regret for injuries sustained by Americans as a result of submarine and airplane attacks and offers compensation in cases in which Germany is found to be in the wrong.

As indicated previously in these dispatches, the note defers a direct answer to the questions raised by President Wilson pending a further exchange of views. Germany desires to establish whether the *Lusitania* was a defenseless merchant ship or was being used for the transportation of war munitions and soldiers, on which unsuspecting passengers were permitted to take passage to safeguard the war materials.

The American representations regarding the torpedoing of the British steamer *Eschscholtz*, in which an American lost his life, are answered with the statement that it was intended to offer ample time for the passengers and crew to leave the ship.

The German reply expresses regrets for the "unintentional attacks" on the American steamers *Eschscholtz* and *Cushing* and offers to give compensation in any cases in which Germany is found to be in the wrong.

Germany suggests that cases in dispute be referred to The Hague for a decision.

The loss of life in connection with the sinking of the British steamer *Palma*, in which an American citizen was drowned, is said to have been due to the attempt of the vessel to escape.

Washington, May 29.—Ambassador Gerard reported today that while the German reply to the American note had not yet been delivered to him, he knew that it contained a request for an agreement on the facts in the *Lusitania* case.

Ambassador Gerard's dispatches concerning the probable contents of the German answer have been marked with great anxiety. That the government, however, had decided to ask for an agreement as to the facts of the *Lusitania* case—whether she was an auxiliary cruiser on the British naval list and carried a cargo of war munitions and whether she was armed with guns mounted or dismounted—was indicated in some of the ambassador's dispatches.

It is believed the German government's statement of its understanding of the facts will be met promptly with a statement of the American government's information and a counter proposal that while the discussion is in progress there shall be an abatement of attacks on American vessels or lives.

Washington, May 29.—On the eve of Germany's reply to the American note on the sinking of the *Lusitania*, there are indications that President Wilson will take the position that if Germany wishes to conduct a long diplomatic negotiation, she must suspend submarine warfare on American ships or those carrying American lives.

It was expected here that the German note might be delivered any hour today to Ambassador Gerard. The first official dispatches from Europe

(Continued on Page Four.)